

# BARTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT

PART TWO

GREAT BEND, KANSAS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1909

PART TWO



## JACKET FOR INFANT

PRETTY LITTLE GARMENT IS EASILY MADE.

Full Instructions for Crocheting it in Wool—Tops and Cuffs Are Finished with Ribbon or Strings and Tassels.

About two ounces of fine, or 2-ply worsted, and a No. 12 hook would be required for a first-size jacket, but worked in a thicker wool with a suitable hook, a proportionately larger garment would be the result.

Work 85 chain stitches, turn, draw up a loop through each of the two nearest stitches, draw through all the three threads at once; draw up a loop through the last-made loop of the pre-



vious stitch, and another through the next chain stitch, draw through all three at once, thus forming a sort of double or twin stitch—1 chain, \* pass one of the foundation chain, wool over, draw a loop through the next, wool over, draw through all three at once, draw a loop through the back thread of the last loop of the stitch just made, and another through the next chain, draw through all three at once, 1 chain, and repeat from \* to end of chain, turn; there should be 28 twin stitches with 27 open spaces between them in this row.

Row 2.—4 chain, \* wool over, draw through the nearest open space between the stitches, draw through all three loops at once, draw a loop through the back thread of the last loop of the stitch just made, another through the same open space as before, draw through all three at once, 1 chain, pass to the next open space, and repeat from

## CARRY YOURSELF PROPERLY

That is the Secret of Retaining Your Graceful Form for Years.

To retain your graceful form, learn how to carry yourself. If women would be more careful about this while young they would have finer figures and more slender hips when older. The woman who holds herself straight, who does not draw her chin to the collar of her garment, who keeps back her shoulder blades, and thus rounds out her breast, without an apparent effort keeps her muscles firm and flexible. Thus the heaviness which is so much dreaded, and which destroys all youthfulness and grace, may be avoided.

The woman who holds herself well, who throws the weight of her body on her hips (this cannot be a often repeated), instead of allowing it to be supported by the abdomen, has the carriage of a queen, the walk of a nymph. Do not fear that you will acquire a haughty expression. On the contrary, if your eyes are tender and your smile is amiable, your proud grace will not make you unsympathetic.

I do not mean by this that you should carry your head like a vain peacock, or stiffen yourself, or strut; but hold the bust in the firm and straight position which nature designed, whether you walk, or sit, or stand, so that you may not look like a bundle, but keep your body in its proper position.

By following this advice you will stoop or lean with a thousand times more grace and flexibility than a woman who relaxes, bends, rounds her back from a mere habit of indifference. Nature always punishes us for disobedience to her laws. It is her will that the human race should keep the body which she has sculptured erect, with uplifted gaze. If you allow yourself to be drawn down to the earth, you will lose the beauty of your form.

The girl who perspires will find that she will add matters immensely if she will carry a tiny vial of rose water and alcohol.

\* into each of the first seven spaces into the 8th space, work 3 of these twin stitches with 2 chains between them, work as usual into the 9th—2 twin stitches, with 2 chains between them in the 10th space; 1 twin stitch as usual in each of the next 7 spaces, 2 with two chains between in the next, 1 in the next, 2 with 2 chains between in the next, 1 in each of the remaining 7 spaces, 1 chain, 1 treble in the end of row—turn; with 3 chain, and repeat.

Row 3.—The last row, working 2 twin stitches with 2 chain between under each of the four 2 chain loops; turn with

Rows 4 to 12.—4 chain and repeat, working to and fro in this manner.

Row 13.—Work as usual as far as the nearest, 2 chain loop, into this space work 1 twin stitch, 3 chain, pass to the next 2 chain loop, and work the same, thus forming an opening for the sleeve. Work to the next 2 chain as usual, 1 twin stitch into this loop, 3 chain, pass to the next 2 chain loop; work once into it, and finish the row as before; turn.

Row 14.—Work in the usual manner from one front of the jacket to the other, also making a stitch in the chain which connects the armhole; turn.

Rows 15 to 30.—And continue working to and fro in the same way for about 15 more rows, or until the jacket is the required depth, fasten off.

For the sleeve.

Commence at the lower part of the armhole; work the same stitch as before right round the opening.

Catch to the first stitch, 3 chain, turn and work back again to the starting point. Continue working in this manner for 15 rows, being careful not to create an extra stitch when joining the rows round.

Last row of sleeve.

A treble in the nearest close stitch, 5 chain into the first (to form pleat), another treble in the same place as last; repeat five times—that is, working 6 trebles with 5 pleats between into the same place; a double crochet in the next close stitch, and repeat from the commencement all round the sleeve.

Work this same border all round the jacket, but making 5 trebles with 4 pleats only in each pattern at the top for the neck.

Thread the top and cuffs with 3/4 inch ribbon, or with strings and tassels formed of the wool.



This very smart bodice is, like the skirt, in sage-blue voile; the yoke is of spotted net gathered at the neck; a piece of deep cream lace forms the lower part of front. The voile for the sides and sleeves is finely tucked on the shoulders; a band of embroidered lace insertion is carried from the neck down in a point on the top of sleeve, insertion also forms the elbow band. The fastening is at back. Hat of tuscany-colored crinoline trimmed with black ribbon velvet and black oprey.

Materials required for the bodice: 1 1/2 yard lawn or satin for lining, 1 yard spotted net, 1/2 yard lace 15 inches wide, 1 1/2 yard insertion, 2 yards voile.

Eyebrows may be trained more readily than is generally thought. If thin and scanty make it a matter of routine to rub olive oil into them thoroughly each night. If the hairs of eyebrows do not lie smooth, gentle brushing with the use of sweet oil will soon coax them into order.

## Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America

Matters of Special Moment to the Progressive Agriculturist

The time to do a thing needful to be done is now.

Our success in life may be limited by many things, but it is always limited by our own energies.

If we think we are happy then we surely are happy. And the person who believes himself miserable is certainly miserable.

The man who believes in himself is stronger for the belief; and if he has good reason for belief in himself, then he is a strong man.

Nothing good is ever gained by whining or worrying. And the thing you can't get is the thing it never pays to worry about, for that will not get it.

When a man begins to live in the past instead of the present he becomes a back number, regardless of what the family Bible may say about the date of his birth.

It is worth while to say kind things. If we will feel them it will be easy to say them; and it will be easy to feel them if we will be just to ourselves and to our neighbors.

The art of being happy—science, if you please—is merely the art of making other people happy. If you do not believe this, then give it a fair trial, and reported to us the result of the experiment.

Can a college professor of theology be a Christian? Some seem to think that theology and Christianity are distinct and the more you have of one the less you have of the other. And how about agricultural professors? Are they practical farmers?

## HELPING THE TEXAS FARMER

Endeavoring to Obtain Right to Send Man with Each Carload Shipment of Truck.

We asked our readers to help those Texas farmers who are trying to obtain the right to send a man with each carload shipment of truck, says Rural New Yorker. Our folks came forward, as usual, with facts. One man in Florida tells how he was robbed of tomatoes. He sent ten crates as a sample shipment, and received \$3.50 per crate. Then he got up a carload of nice ones. Just before the car arrived the commission house wired him, "Market strong at \$3 to \$3.50; ship second car sure." He induced his neighbors to make up another car, which went on at once. It was nearly two months after shipping that any returns were made, and then the first car averaged 34 cents and the second one 15 cents per crate. The only "satisfaction" given was an insulting letter about "poor packing." This farmer knows that the carload lots were just as well packed as the ten-crate lot which brought him \$3.50, but as he had no friend in the market, there is no way of proving his case, and he must take what the dealer sees fit to give him. If some live man could have gone with that shipment the commission dealers never could have stolen the goods. This is but one case of hundreds where the distant shipper is robbed, with no chance of redress.

## Keep Away the Mites.

Plenty of coal oil applied to the porches and adjoining walls and to the nests will keep down the mites and keep the fowls comfortable. Unless they are comfortable they will not be profitable.

## KEEPING OF FARM ACCOUNTS

Carelessness with Which Some Farmers Allow Things to Drift Along Is Often Startling.

The National Co-Operator of Fort Worth, Tex., one of the best union papers published, urges the importance of keeping farm accounts. It says:

"No man in his senses, or who is a prudent man of affairs, will deliberately spend more money than he has, just for the fun of getting in debt, when he knows what money he has and where the next is coming from. The spendthrift is generally one who has no idea of what money he has nor does he care where the other is coming from. The Co-Operator is not claiming that farmers who do not keep accounts are deliberate spendthrifts, for they are far from it, but the carelessness with which the general run of them allow things just to drift along, keeping no account of the cost, would startle a stranger who happened to drop in among them and who was used to better methods. It is not lack of brain, but just careless-

## DIGNITY OF HONEST LABOR

There is No Calling in This Great World Than Straight-Forward Hard Toil.

The man who holds honest labor in contempt has not the Christian spirit in his heart. He hasn't even the milk of human kindness. He is selfish and ought to have been born a hog. His birth was a mistake. He doesn't even respect the decrees of God. He dodges the decree: "Thou shalt eat bread in the sweat of thy face." He seeks to live off the labor of others, and is therefore a robber. He may wear the clothes and have the manners of a gentleman. But he is not. He is sailing under false colors. The one who performs honest labor is a king compared to him.

When I speak of honest labor I do not mean physical labor alone. There are thousands of clerks, merchants, salesgirls, etc., who toil as honestly and nobly as the man on the farm or in the workshop.

It is honest toil that feeds the world. It is dishonest schemers who seek to so manipulate our commercial system as to rob the honest toilers of their just reward.

God placed the stamp of honor upon labor.

His decree was given to all the living.

So far as manhood is concerned, no man is the peer of an honest farmer.

There is no calling in all the world higher than this.

Luther Burbank has done more for the world than any philanthropist who ever lived.

And his work will never end.

He has opened up the doors to discovery that will be followed by others, and all mankind will enjoy the results of his labors.

No "captain of finance," no commander of armies will ever be held in such high esteem.

The plants he has created by hybridization will grow forever and perpetuate his memory.

Labor is the uncrowned king of the world.

It feeds the world.

It is to add to the dignity and independence of labor that the Farmers' union was organized.

It cares not to be crowned, but it demands its own.

Its great armies are marching forward.

Their banners are being thrown to the breeze.

This steady onward movement is shaking the earth.

And the laborer is being recognized for his true worth.

Let him study to make himself worthy of his calling.

Let him look the world in the eyes and be proud of his craft.—W. S. Morgan.

## Sheep at Texas College.

The Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college has three flocks of sheep, kept for demonstration purposes and to give the students opportunities of learning judging. The flocks consist of seven Southdown ewes and one ram, five Shropshire ewes and one ram, and three Cotswold ewes and one ram. The sheep have demonstrated their value as weed destroyers and have made a profit above their keep which would warrant any farmer keeping a small stock of muttons on his farm.

## Machinations of Middlemen.

The National Wool Growers' association claims that sheepmen of the United States lose annually many millions of dollars as a result of machinations of the middlemen. The storage idea is gaining favor in all parts of the country where sheep raising is practiced. Those who have tried the idea seem satisfied. The recent sale at San Angelo, Tex., justified the expectation of the promoters of the storage scheme.

ness, and force of habit. Man that is born of woman is but a creature of habit, good and bad, and it is only by effort harder than that used to get a cow out of the bog that a man can be moved to change. There is a silver lining to the cloud, however, and there are indications that the younger generation have awakened and are preparing to realize all that can be realized from the tilling of the soil. Diversity rotate crops and keep your accounts just as other prudent men have done who have won out in the hard struggle with life.

These remarks are to the point and ought to receive the careful consideration of every farmer who reads them. If every cotton farmer in the south would keep a strict account of his expenses for producing a crop of cotton there would be no trouble in securing a reduction of the acreage. The writer knows that in many instances the farmer does not receive a dollar a day for his labor in the cotton crop, after deducting necessary expenses, and nothing for the aid of his wife and children. Try it one year and get your eyes open.



## FOR COLLEGE WEAR

SENSELESS COSTUMES FOR GIRL STUDENTS.

There Are No Exaggerations of Cut or Material to Take Away from the Youthful Simplicity That Is Required.

The gowns which are beginning to show themselves for autumn and winter wear for girls of high school and college age are stamped pleasingly with good sense.

The normal waist line is definitely with us once more, and so is the plaited skirt with plain front panel, which has long proven its usefulness and grace for walking purposes. Then there is the ancient coat sleeve which goes into the armhole with the bare



suspicion of top gathering, and the skirt band that, after overskirts and before them, divided the jupe in two pieces. The semi-princess effects with jersey-like upper portion and plaited bottoms that these gowns display are widely approved and exceedingly becoming to slight young figures.

There are hints that the waist band will get tighter, but so comfortably loose are gowns still at this point that one need not fear a swift return to the old wasp waist, which emphasized the size of hips and was always unsuitable for young girls. Dresses cut all-in-one for misses sometimes show almost a wrapper looseness, these giving an added sweetness to rounded or angular young bodies and showing often the simplest hand trimmings.

## METAL WORK FOR AMATEURS

Two New Methods of Decorating Brass Desk Plates and Other Objects.

Amateur metal workers will be interested in two new methods of decorating brass desk plates, jardinières, photograph frames, blotter corners, book ends, telephone registers, match safes, lanterns and pipe racks with classic designs or with gold patterns showing vines, grape leaves, laburnum, convolvulus, poinsettias and wild lilies or landscape and domestic scenes.

By one method a stamped sheet of brass, so thin that a sharp awl will readily penetrate it, is laid on blotting paper, and with the point of the awl the artist indents or punctures the outline of the stamped patterns.

In using the other method the design must first be outlined on the brass sheet and then chased with specially designed tools. After the chasing is accomplished the brass sheet is placed face downward on a planed block and the pattern hammered into high or low relief or developed after the repousse manner. Because mistakes can be readily hammered out there is small danger that a novice will spoil a pattern, and as any articles which must be squared or bent have clearly indented lines they can readily be shaped by an amateur worker.

## In School of Experience.

Education is all right in its way, but the best housekeepers never got theirs from a correspondence school.

Misses' coats follow to a great extent the same looseness, many an odd garment, or the top jacket that goes with a jumper frock, revealing almost the same cut as the brother's topcoat. We are growing more sensible, in fact, everywhere but at our heads—for even misses' hats are growing larger, and are sometimes burdened with trimmings far too heavy for the human head and health.

It is vain to hope that the adult feminine of ultra smart taste will be guided by reason in choosing her autumn or winter hat; but let us devoutly pray that the mothers of daughters who have not reached their full growth will exercise some of their own wisdom in the matter of buying the headpiece. Unnumbered bodily ills are now being laid to the door of the too-heavy hat, one scientist, who has reason to speak with authority, claiming that it may even cause tuberculosis. The heavy weight on the head bends it forward; the chest is contracted, free breathing hampered, and, behold, the ground is prepared for the awful germ, which in New York city alone—the hotbed of hat exaggeration—holds, in some way or other, 40 out of every 100 human beings in thrall!

## Proper Care of Rugs.

Have a frame made four feet wide and five long by taking strips of inch boards two inches wide. Bore holes six inches apart with a half-inch bit in both sides and ends, nail together firmly on corners and put a strip across the ends on under side to fasten the hinges of the legs so they will fold back when not in use.

For the legs take four pieces three feet long and two inches square, taper them down to one inch, bore a hole in center to put in a strong cord to keep them from spreading. Now take a small clothes line and draw through holes. First lengthen, then weave it across, drawing tight each time. Lay rug on top and beat with a rubber hose, and you have a perfect rug cleaner.

## The Autumn Suit.

Wise buyers always wait until the very last moment before selecting either material or model for their suit, for autumn usually sees some distinct difference in cut and trimming. If the first suit of the winter is carefully and thoughtfully chosen it is probable that it will remain in excellent style throughout the season.

There are rumors that velvet will be a very favorite material for winter, and that means that corduroy and velveteen will both be much worn. As to color, the wise ones predict a great rush for green. This will be worn in all shades and fabrics, and probably amethyst will be next choice, although some experts say that blue will be extremely popular.

## Don't Wipe It Off.

Those who care more for comfort than for personal appearance are advised to let the perspiration evaporate from their faces and hands instead of wiping it off. This way coolness lies. It lies so near in fact that the rule has to be followed with discretion, else a chill may be the result.

## DRESS OF ROSE CASHMERE



Yokes and sleeves of contrasting color and material to the dress are having a great vogue just now, and a pretty way of wearing them is shown in above sketch of princess dress of rose cashmere. It has a separate gimp of tucked chiffon cloth in a pale shade. Across the front there is a piece of ivory gimpure lace, and the braided trimming on bodice and skirt is carried off in color of material.

With an extra gimpure of cream-spotted net the gown might be varied occasionally.